I was not forgetful of the *sparks* which some mens distempers formerly studied to kindle in parliaments. *K. Charles.*

In this deep quiet, from what source unknown,
Those seeds of fire that fatal birth disclose:
And first, few scatt'ring *sparks* about were blown,
Big with the flames that to our ruin rose. *Dryden.*

Oh, may some *spark* of your celestial fire
The last, the meanest of your sons inspire. *Pope.*

2. Any thing shining.
We have, here and there, a little clear light, some *sparks* of bright knowledge. *Locke.*

3. Any thing vivid or active.
If any *spark* of life be yet remaining,
Down, down to hell, and say, I sent thee thither. *Shakesp.*

4. A lively, showy, splendid, gay man. It is commonly used ontempt.
How many huffing *sparks* have we seen, that in the same day have been both the idols and the scorn of the same slaves? *L'Estrange.*

A *spark* like thee, of the mankilling trade
Fell sick. *Dryden.*

As for the disputes of sharpers, we don't read of any provisions made for the honours of such *sparks*. *Collier.*

The finest *sparks*, and cleanest beaux
Drip from the shoulders to the toes. *Prior.*

I who have been the poet's *spark* to day,
Will now become the champion of his play. *Granville.*

Unlucky as Fungoso in the play,
These *sparks* with awkward vanity display
What the fine gentlemen wore yesterday. *Pope.*

To SPARK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit particles of fire; to sparkle. Not in use.

Fair is my love,
When the rose in her cheek appears,
Or in her eyes the fire of love doth *spark*. *Spenser.*

SPA'RKFUL. *adj.* [*spark* and *full*.] Lively; brisk; airy.
Hitherto will our *sparkful* youth laugh at their great grandfather's English, who had more care to do well than to speak minion-like. *Camden's Remains.*

SPA'RKISH. *adj.* [from *spark*.]
1. Airy; gay. A low word.
Is any thing more *sparkish* and better humour'd than Venus's accosting her son in the desarts of Libya? *Walsh.*

2. Showy; well dressed; fine.
A daw, to be *sparkish*, trick'd himself up with all the gay feathers he could muster. *L'Estrange.*

SPA'RKLE *n. s.* [[from *spark*.]
1. A spark; a small particle of fire.

He with repeated strokes
Of clashing flints, their hidden fires provokes;
Short flame succeeds, a bed of wither'd leaves
The dying *sparkles* in their fall receives:
Caught into life, in fiery fumes they rise,
And, fed with stronger food, invade the skies. *Dryden.*

2. Any luminous particle.
To detract from the dignity thereof, were to injure ev'n God himself, who being that light which none can approach unto, hath sent out these lights whereof we are capable, even as so many *sparkles* resembling the bright fountain from which they rise. *Hooker.*

When reason's lamp, which, like the sun in sky,
Throughout man's little world her beams did spread,
Is now become a *sparkle* which doth lie
Under the ashes, half extinct and dead. *Davies.*

Ah then! thy once lov'd Eloisa see!
It will be then no crime to gaze on me.
See from my cheek the transient roses die,
See the last *sparkle* languish in my eye. *Pope.*

To SPA'RKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To emit sparks.
2. To issue in sparks.

The bold design
Pleas'd highly those infernal states, and joy
Sparkled in all their eyes. *Milton.*

3. To shine; to glitter.
A hair seen in a microscope loses its former colour, and is in a great measure pellucid, with a mixture of some bright *sparkling* colours, such as appear from the refraction of diamonds. *Locke.*

Politulus is a fine young gentleman, who *sparkles* in all the shining things of dress and equipage. *Watts.*

SPA'RKLINGLY. *adv.* [from *sparkling*.] With vivid and twinkling lustre.
Diamonds sometimes would look more *sparklingly* than they were wont, and sometimes far more dull than ordinary. *Boyle.*

SPA'RKLINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *sparkling*.] Vivid and twinkling lustre.
I have observed a manifestly greater clearness and *sparklingness* at some times than at others, though I could not refer it to the superficial clearness or toulness of the stone. *Boyle.*

SPA'RROW. *n. s.* [ȝpeapȝa, Saxon.] A small bird.

Dismay'd not this
Macbeth and Banquo? Yes,
As *sparrows*, eagles; or the hare, the lion. *Shakespeare.*

There is great probability that a thousand *sparrows* will fly away at the sight of a hawk among them. *Watts.*

SPA'RROWHAWK, or *sparhawk*. *n. s.* [ȝpeapȝhapoc, Saxon.] The female of the musket hawk. *Hanmer.*

SPA'RROWGRASS. *n. s.* [Corrupted from *asparagus*.]
Your infant pease to *sparrowgrass* prefer,
Which to the supper you may best defer. *King.*

SPA'RRY. *adj.* [from *spar*.] Consisting of spar.
In which manner spar is usually found herein, and other minerals; or such as are of some observable figure; of which sort are the *sparry* striæ, or icicles called stalactitæ. *Woodw.*

SPASM. *n. s.* [*spasme*, Fr. σπάσμα.] Convulsion; violent and involuntary contraction of any part.

All the maladies
Of ghastly *spasm*, or racking torture, qualms
Of heart sick agony. *Milton.*

Wounds are subject to pain, inflammation, *spasm*. *Wiseman.*
Carminative things dilute and relax; because wind occasions a *spasm* or convulsion in some part. *Arbuthnot.*

SPA'SMODICK. *adj.* [*spasmodique*, Fr. from *spasm*.] Convulsive.

SPAT. The preterite of *spit*.
And when he had *spat* on the ground, he anointed his eyes. *Gospel.*

SPAT. *n. s.* The young shell-fish.
A reticulated film found upon sea-shells, and usually supposed to be the remains of the vesicles of the *spat* of some sort of shell-fish. *Woodward on Fossils.*

To SPA'TIATE. *v. n.* [*spatior*, Latin.] To rove; to range; to ramble at large.
Wonder causeth astonishment, or an immoveable posture of the body, caused by the fixing of the mind upon one cogitation, whereby it doth not *spatiate* and transcur. *Bacon.*
Confined to a narrow chamber, he could *spatiate* at large through the whole universe. *Bentley.*

To SPA'TTER. *v a.* [ȝpaȝ, spit, Saxon.]
1. To sprinkle with dirt, or any thing offensive.
The pavement swam in blood, the walls around
Were *spatter'd* o'er with brains. *Addison.*

2. To throw out any thing offensive.
His forward voice now is to speak well of his friend; his backward voice is to *spatter* foul speeches, and to detract. *Shak.*

3. To asperse; to defame.

To SPA'TTER. *v. n.* To spit; to spatter as at any thing nauseous taken into the mouth.
They fondly thinking to allay
Their appetite with gust, instead of fruit
Chew'd bitter ashes, which th' offended taste
With *spattering* noise rejected. *Milton.*

SPATTERDASHES. *n s.* [*spatter* and *dash*.] Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.

SPA'TTLING *Poppy*. *n s.* White behen. A plant which is a species of campion. *Mill.*

SPA'TULA. *n. s.* [*spatha*, *spathula*, Latin.] A spattle or slice.
Spatula is an instrument used by apothecaries and surgeons in spreading plasters or stirring medicines together. *Quincy.*
In raising up the hairy scalp smooth with my *spatula*, I could discover no fault in the bone. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

SPA'VIN. *n. s.* [*esparvent*, Fr. *spavano*, Italian.] his disease in horses is a bony excrescence or crustas hard as a bone, that grows on the inside of the hough, not far from the elbow, and is generated of the same matter by which the bones or ligaments are nourished: it is at first like a tender gristle, but by degrees comes to hardness. *Farrier's Dict.*
They've all new legs and lame ones; one would take it,
That never saw them pace before, the *spavin*,
And springhalt reign'd among them. *Shakespeare.*
If it had been a *spavin*, and the ass had petitioned for another farrier, it might have been reasonable. *L'Estrange.*

SPAW. *n. s.* [from *Spaw* in Germany.] A place famous for mineral waters; any mineral water.

To SPAWL. *v. n.* [ȝpeelian, to spit, Saxon.] To throw moisture out of the mouth.
He who does on iv'ry tables dine,
His marble floors with drunken *spawlings* shine. *Dryden.*
What mischief can the dean have done him,
That Traulus calls for vengeance on him?
Why must he sputter, *spawl*, and slaver it,
In vain against the people's fav'rite. *Swift.*

SPAWL. *n. s.* ȝpaȝl, Saxon.] Spittle; moisture ejected from the mouth.
Of spittle she lustration makes;
Then in the *spawl* her middle finger dips,
Anoints the temple, forehead, and the lips. *Dryden.*

SPAWN. *n. s.* [*spene*, *spenne*, Dutch.]
1. The eggs of fish, or of frogs.

Masters of the people,
Your multiplying *spawn* how can he flatter
That's thousand to one good one? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

God said, let the waters generate
Reptile, with *spawn* abundant, living soul! *Milton.*
These ponds, in spawning time abounded with frogs, and a great deal of *spawn*. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Any product or offspring. In contempt.
'Twas not the *spawn* of such as these
That dy'd with Punick blood the conquer'd seas, *Roscommon.*
And quasht the stern Æacides.
This atheistical humour was the *spawn* of the gross superstitions of the Romish church and court. *Tillotson.*

To SPAWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To produce as fishes do eggs.
Some report a sea-maid *spawn'd* him. *Shakespeare.*

2. To generate; to bring forth. In contempt.
What practices such principles as these may *spawn*, when they are laid out to the sun, you may determine. *Swift.*

To SPAWN. *v. n.*
1. To issue as eggs from fish.

2. To issue; to proceed. In contempt.
It is so ill a quality, and the mother of so many ill ones that *spawn* from it, that a child should be brought up in the greatest abhorrence of it. *Locke.*

SPAW'NER. *n. s.* [from *spawn*.] The female fish.
The barbel, for the preservation of their feed, both the *spawner* and the melter cover their spawn with sand. *Walton.*

To SPAY. *v. a.* [*spado*, Latin.] To castrate female animals.
Be dumb you beggars of the rythming trade,
Geld your loose wits, and let your muse be *spay'd*. *Cleaveland.*
The males must be gelt, and the sows *spay'd*; the *spay'd* they esteem as the most profitable, because of the great quantity of fat upon the inwards. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To SPEAK. *v. n.* [Preterite, *spake* or *spoke*; participle passive, *spoken*; ȝpecan, Saxon; *spreken*, Dutch.]
1. To utter articulate sounds; to express thoughts by words.
Speaking is nothing else than a sensible expression of the notions of the mind, by several discriminations of utterance of voice, used as signs, having by consent several determinate significancies. *Holder.*
Hannah *spake* in her heart, only her lips moved, but her voice was not heard. 1 *Sam.* i. 13.

2. To harangue; to make a speech.
Many of the nobility made themselves popular by *speaking* in parliament, against those things which were most grateful to his majesty, and which still passed notwithstanding their contradiction. *Clarendon.*
Thersites, though the most presumptuous Greek,
Yet durst not for Achilles' armour *speak*. *Dryden.*

3. To talk for or against; to dispute.
A knave should have some countenance at his friend's request. An honest man, sir, is able to *speak* for himself when a knave is not. *Shakespeare's Henry* IV.
The general and his wife are talking of it;
And she *speaks* for you stoutly. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
When he had no power,
He was your enemy; still *spake* against
Your liberties and charters. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

4. To discourse; to make mention.
Were such things here as we do *speak* about?
Or have we eaten of the insane root,
That takes the reason prisoner. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Lot went out and *spake* unto his sons in law. *Gen.* xix. 14.
The fire you *speak* of,
If any flames of it approach my fortunes,
I'll quench it not with water, but with ruin. *Ben. Johnson.*
They could never be lost, but by an universal deluge which has been *spoken* to already. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
Lucan *speaks* of a part of Cæsar's army that came to him, from the Leman-lake, in the beginning of the civil war. *Addis.*
Had Luther *spoke* up to this accusation, yet Chrysostom's example would have been his defence. *Atterbury.*

4. To give sound.
Make all your trumpets *speak*, give them all breath,
Those clam'rous harbingers of blood and death. *Shakesp.*

5. To SPEAK *with*. To address; to converse with.
Thou can'st not fear us, Pompey, with thy sails,
We'll *speak with* thee at sea. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
I *spake with* one that came from thence,
That freely render'd me these news for true. *Shakespeare.*
Nicholas was by a herald sent for to come into the great bassa; Solyman disdaining to *speak with* him himself. *Knolles.*

To SPEAK. *v. a.*
1. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce.
Saul *spake* not any think that day. 1 *Sam.* xx. 26.
Mordecai had *spoken* good. *Esth.* vii. 9.
Consider of it, take advice, and *speak* your minds. *Judges.*
They sat down with him upon the ground, and none *spake* a word. *Job* ii. 13.
When divers were hardened, and believed not, but *spake* evil of that way before the multitude, he departed. *Acts* xix. 9.
You, from my youth,
Have known and try'd me, *speak* I more than truth? *Sandys.*
What you keep by you, you may change and mend,
But words once *spoke* can never be recall'd. *Waller.*
Under the tropick is our language *spoke*,
And part of Flanders hath receiv'd our yoke. *Waller.*
He no where *speaks* it out, or in direct terms calls them substances. *Locke.*
Colours *speak* all languages, but words are understood only by such a people or nation. *Spectator.*

2. To proclaim; to celebrate.
It is my father's musick
To *speak* your deeds, not little of his care
To have them recompensed. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

3. To address; to accost.
If he have need of thee, he will deceive thee, smile upon thee, put thee in hope, *speak* thee fair, and say, what wantest thou? *Ecclus* xiii. 6.

4. To exhibit.
Let heav'n's wide circuit *speak*
The Maker's high magnificence. *Milton.*

SPEA'KABLE. *adj.* [from *speak*.]
1. Possible to be spoken.
2. Having the power of speech.
Say,
How cam'st thou *speakable* of mute. *Milton.*

SPEA'KER. *n. s.* [from *speak*.]
1. One that speaks.
These names grew so general, as the authors were lost in the generality of *speakers*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.
In conversation or reading, find out the true sense, idea which the *speaker* or writer affixes to his words. *Watts's Logick.*
Common *speakers* have only one set of ideas, and one set of words to cloath them in; and these are always ready at the mouth. *Swift.*

2. One that speaks in any particular manner.
Horace's phrase is *torret jecur*;
And happy was that curious *speaker*. *Prior.*

3. One that celebrates, proclaims, or mentions.
After my death, I wish no other herald,
No other *speaker* of my living actions
To keep mine honour from corruption. *Shakespeare.*

4. The prolocutor of the commons.
I have disabled myself like an elected *speaker* of the house. *Dryd*

SPEA'KING *Trumpet*. *n. s.* A stentorophonick instrument; a trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great distance.
That with one blast through the whole house does bound,
And first taught *speaking trumpet* how to sound. *Dryden.*

SPEAR. *n s.* [ȝy-ȝer, Welsh; ȝpene, Saxon; *spere*, Dutch; *spare*, old French; *sparum*, low Lat.]
1. A long weapon with a sharp point, used in thrusting or throwing; a lance.
Th' Egyptian, like a hill, himself did rear,
Like some tall tree; upon it seem'd a *spear*. *Cowley.*
Nor wanted in his grasp
What seem'd both shield and *spear*. *Milton.*
The flying *spear*
Sung innocent, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*
The rous'd up lion, resolute and slow,
Advances full on the protended *spear*. *Thomson.*

2. A lance generally with prongs, to kill fish.
The borderers watching, until they be past up into some narrow creek, below them, cast a strong corded net athwart the stream, with which, and their loud shouting, they stop them from retiring, until the ebb have abandoned them to the hunter's mercy, who, by an old custom, share them with such indifferency, as if a woman with child be present, the babe in her womb is gratified with a portion: a point also observed by the *spear*-hunters in taking of salmons. *Carew.*

To SPEAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill or pierce with a spear.

To SPEAR. *v. n.* To shoot or sprout. This is commonly written *spire*.
Let them not lie left they should *spear*, and the air dry and spoil the shoot. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SPEA'RGRASS. *n. s.* [*spear* and *grass*.] Long stiff grass.
Tickle our noses with *speargrass* to make them bleed; and then besubber our garments with it. *Shakespeare's Henry* IV.

SPEA'RMAN. *n. s.* [*spear* and *man*.] One who uses a lance in fight.
The *spearman's* arm by thee, great God, directed,
Sends forth a certain wound. *Prior.*

SPEA'RMINT. *n. s.* A plant; a species of mint.

SPEA'RWORT. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SPE'CIAL. *adj* [*special*, Fr. *specialis*, Latin.]
1. Noting a sort or species.
A *special* idea is called by the schools a species. *Watts.*

2. Particular; peculiar.
Most commonly with a certain *special* grace of her own; wagging her lips, and grinning instead of smiling. *Sidney.*
The several books of scripture having had each some several occasion and particular purpose which caused them to be written, the contents thereof are according to the exigence of that *special* end whereunto they are intended. *Hooker.*

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